

NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

Lucas & Merritt, coal-dealers in New York, transferred assets of \$22.50 to an assignee, to discharge liabilities of \$67,000. A boat modeled after the *Maid of the Mist*, with no one on board, was sent through the rapids of Niagara river and reached Lewiston in safety. The experiment was witnessed by 40,000 persons on the banks.

Flames broke out in a rag and paper warehouse on Walnut street, Cincinnati, and spread with such speed as to cut off the escape of the employees, several of whom lost their lives. The composing-room of the *Times-Star* was destroyed. The total loss is \$160,000.

John Swinton, of New York, appeared as a witness before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Education, sitting in that city. He recommended the revival of the income tax; as originally in force; the establishment of a National Board of Industry empowered to collect labor statistics of every description, and including power to enforce the Eight-Hour law; the establishment of effective Boards of Health, Education and Public Works; industrial schools and colleges on the French system; the Belgium system of freedom from patents; postal banks under the British system; land laws which will prevent the holding by private individuals of great tracts of land; public ownership of coal, iron, gold and other mines, and all oil wells. Every one of these measures has been put in practice in one country or another, and they were all capable of enforcement by legislation, and have in every instance proved successful.

Witness maintained that industrial schools, such as exist in nearly all European countries, should be instituted here and be under the control of the Government. Working railroads and telegraph lines by the Government in Berlin showed conclusively it should be adopted in this country. He thought the Legislature had the power to do this. He was also of the opinion that the Government should institute postal banks, where the poorer classes could make deposits. Ex-President John Jay, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was also before the committee. He favored the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and prevention of strikes by arbitration. There should be a national law, he thought, incorporating trades unions. He believed in the organization of capitalists as well as workmen. The witness said there was a tendency to lower wages by the employment of Bohemians to do unskilled labor, and this tendency is encouraged by the constant introduction of labor-saving machines. Steel manufacturers have imported workmen for the purpose of lowering wages.

Mrs. Julia P. Smith, the well-known novelist, was killed at her summer residence at New Hartford, Ct. She was driving with her husband when the horse ran away.

G. F. Batchelder, a hotel-keeper at Nahant, Mass., while out after mackerel, claims to have seen on top of the water a serpent nearly 300 feet long, with a head as large as a barrel.

A fire at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, burned about sixty head of stock and several acres of cattle-sheds, causing a money loss of about \$75,000.

The Villard party spent several hours at Bismarck, the principal event being the laying of the corner-stone of Dakota's new Capitol by President Villard, the man who completed, and Jay Cooke, the man who projected the Northern Pacific railroad.

In Dakota the threshing proves that the wheat yield had been underestimated. Corn in Illinois, Iowa and Michigan is not doing well. Nebraska's corn crop is immense.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation was most royally entertained by the Chicagoans, and, from all indications, had a jolly good time in the Garden City. The presence of the distinguished visitor in the city was so extensively advertised by the local press that there was a feverish excitement and constant anticipation by people who wanted to see a real live President. The first evening of his stay he accepted a personal invitation from the veteran comedian and manager, J. H. McVicker, to attend his theater. When the party, consisting of President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sheridan and others, entered the theater, the audience rose and applauded. The play was the "Hunchback," and Miss Mather the star. At the end of the third act, when Miss Mather was called before the curtain with Mr. Levick, she had a bouquet of flowers in the center of which in violets were the words, "To the President, from Margaret Mather."

She handed this to him, and he bowed in return while the house applauded. At the end of the fourth act the President asked to be presented to Miss Mather, and she was accompanied by his box by her manager, Mr. Hill. The President thanked her personally and said he had been delighted by her acting. Miss Mather replied briefly and gracefully, thanking the President for the honor he had bestowed upon her by his presence. The party sat the play out, and when it was over the audience halted on the stairway and sidewalk while the President passed out, and cheered him as he was driven away. The next day the President visited the Board of Trade, made a short speech, and devoted an hour or so watching the wild antics of the bulls and bears. A dense crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitors. The President was next driven to the rooms of the League Club, where a fine lunch was served. In the evening two hours were devoted to a public reception at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and thousands of citizens availed themselves of this opportunity to see the nation's ruler. The President left at midnight, expressing himself highly pleased at his sojourn in the Western metropolis.

The Missouri Planing Mill, in Cass

avenue, St. Louis, and a large tenement adjoining, were burned, and four or five persons were cremated.

In the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction over 800 cases against saloon-keepers for selling beer on Sunday were nolle prossed on the suggestion of the Court. This ends for the present the fight against the saloon-keepers, and is a triumph for them.

The Cincinnati Exposition was opened on the 5th inst. by a procession which came up the Ohio river on ten decorated steamers, marching to the building amidst salutes by artillery, whistles and bells. The Chicago show quietly opened its doors on the same day to tens of thousands in a manner becoming an American city.

Near Waldron's station, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, one freight train ran into another, and also broke through a bridge. A brakeman already wounded and a brakeman on duty were killed.

At Riverton, near Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Moyland, aged 65, and two grandchildren, 3 years and 6 months old, respectively, were burned to death in a frame cottage.

Two chums in San Francisco had a prolonged spree last week. One of them, named Thomas Muller, put the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and urged his friend to pull the trigger. The drunken fellow did as requested, and his partner went off to join his ancestors.

Frank James was acquitted at Gallatin, Mo., of the murder of Frank McMillan and participation in the Winston train robbery. Yells and cheers greeted the verdict of the jury, and the entire town shouted itself hoarse for an hour afterward.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has endorsed the project for the construction by the Government of postal-telegraph lines on the basis of the proposed bill of Senator Edmunds.

Rev. T. H. Oakley, a delivery clerk in the Cleveland postoffice, has been arrested for selling stamps which he had removed from packages delivered, and has confessed his crime. He is 70 years of age, and pleads poverty, as he received only \$700 a year.

SOUTHERN.

The Memphis cotton district reports a probable decrease of 20 per cent in the yield, owing to recent hot days and cool nights.

A couple of Mormon Elders attempted to hold a meeting in Coweta county, Ga., but were rotten-egged and chased several miles by the indignant audience.

Samuel Bulger, a negro, was hanged at Mayville, Ky., for a criminal assault upon a young white girl. When lying in jail he was protected by the Emmet Rifles from being lynched.

J. Proctor Knott was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, in the presence of a large assemblage. Blackburn, the retiring executive, made excuses for his numerous pardons of criminals; but Mr. Knott promised his hearers that no clemency would be shown offenders unless he was satisfied that they had been unjustly convicted.

At Edwards, Miss., two negroes, accused and proven guilty by their own confession of robbing the grave of Mrs. Howell, were attacked by a mob. One of the negroes was riddled with bullets. The Sheriff was finally overpowered and the other negro was hanged. The prisoners claimed that they needed an arm-bone of a human being in their business as conjurers.

Incendiaries have so exhausted the patience of the people of Lynchburg, Va., that a vigilance committee is now trying to catch somebody for an exemplary hanging. A reign of terror exists.

Henry Dickinson, colored, was hanged at Plaquemine, La., for the murder of Henry Steele. Frank Shelton, a negro, was executed at Greensboro, Ala., for killing his wife.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau computes the annual reduction in taxes on tobacco and cigars at \$300,000,000. The claims for rebate aggregate \$3,500,000.

The following is the public-debt statement for August:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Three and one-half per cents	\$ 21,044,299
Four and one-half per cents	250,980,000
Five per cents	707,616,000
Three per cents	303,124,100
Refunding certificates	231,820
Navy pension fund	14,900,000
Total interest-bearing debt	\$1,518,984,519
Matured debt	6,083,163
Legal-tender notes	340,774,991
Gold and silver certificates	175,044,721
Fractional currency	6,097,796
Total without interest	\$511,927,608
Total debt (principal)	\$2,030,912,127
Total interest	11,003,277
Total cash in treasury	301,590,086
Decrease during August	6,271,451
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1895	14,772,442

Current liabilities—

Interest due and unpaid	\$ 2,047,302
Gold and silver interest has ceased	6,053,173
Interest thereon	9,334
Gold and silver certificates	175,044,721
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	12,745,000
Cash available August 1	151,736,400

Total—

Available assets	\$351,503,986
Cash in treasury	301,590,086

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable by United States—

Principal outstanding	\$ 64,635,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid	44,245
Interest paid by United States	80,222,093

Interest repaid by companies—

By transportation service	\$ 17,009,232
By cash payments, 5 per cent net earnings	655,100
Balance of interest paid by United States	41,557,671

The Treasury Department is given much trouble by the attempts of importers to evade the tariff laws.

POLITICAL.

The first trial of female suffrage in Michigan occurred at Battle Creek. Under the new State law empowering women to vote at school elections who either own property or have children above 5 years over 100 women voted almost unanimously for the temperance candidate, Prof. L. H. Stone, who received 289 out of 976 votes. Charles H. Peters and Frank M. Hathburn being elected.

Paul Vandervoort, Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail service at Omaha, has been

dismissed by Postmaster General Groshen, for absence from duty while acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is said that Supervising Architect Hill is preparing to resign and engage in private business.

The New York State Greenbackers, Convention was held at Rochester. Thos. K. Beecher was nominated for Secretary of State, Louis A. Post for Attorney General, G. L. Halsey for Comptroller, Julian Winne for Treasurer, and Edward A. Stillman for Engineer.

The Republican Invincibles, the oldest and most prominent political organization in Philadelphia has nominated Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, for President in 1894. Judge Devens refuses to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mitchell, the mauler, wants to fight Slade in Mexico, and Harry Hill, the stakeholder, has been requested to order the mill to take place over the border.

The Chicago Tribune reviews the prospects of the fall trade. It thinks "the indications are all satisfactory, the crops having in nearly every instance fulfilled every reasonable expectation. Chicago will do a colossal fall trade if the outlook is not a wicked business mirage."

Notwithstanding the late strike, Western Union has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

A passenger-rate war is being waged between St. Louis and Chattanooga. The fare from St. Louis to Louisville is \$1.

Thomas Hughes, the founder of Rugby Colony, in Tennessee, arrived at New York from London the other day.

Business, according to the reports of the mercantile agencies, is considered good throughout the country. The failures last week numbered but 157, and few of them were of a nature to startle the commercial world. The volume of trade is stated to be larger than ever before in over half the centers outside of New York City.

The schooner yacht *Explorer*, from Goderich, Canada, to Cove Island, was lost with all hands, in Lake Huron. The names of the lost are: Capt. Charles Woods, John McDonald, M. Heale, Walter Crane, son of Albert Crane, of Chicago, who was on a pleasure trip.

The cotton-mills in Canada have resolved to run only forty hours each week, in order to check production.

Hanlan, the oarsman, expresses a willingness to row Ladycock, the Australian sculler, on the Thames course in England for \$5,000 a side.

Yellow fever has broken out at Guaymas, Mexico.

Near Las Vegas, New Mexico, two cow-boys got into an altercation with a Greaser about a steer, and all three were killed.

FOREIGN.

A ghastly railroad horror is reported by cable. At St.eglitz Station, near Berlin, a train dashed into the midst of a large crowd, killing, cutting and hurling the people right and left. Most of the victims belonged to the artisan class. After the catastrophe the railway was found covered for 100 yards with bodies shockingly mutilated. Of a family of five persons only one escaped. The engine was covered with pieces of flesh, bones and legs, and drenched with blood. The engine driver was overcome by the horrible sight. The remains were gathered by torchlight by the firemen and soldiers and the bodies taken to the Berlin morgue.

Official dispatches to the Dutch Government says the town of Telokbelang was totally destroyed by the recent volcanic disturbances in the Malay archipelago. Tyingine was wiped out by a tidal wave, and 10,000 persons drowned.

Fifteen thousand Chinese troops are said to have entered the territory of Tonquin and marched forward to meet the French forces. The Chinese Legation in Paris states that possibly China has reinforced her troops on the frontier because of the treaty imposed on Anam by France.

A niece of the late Queen of Madagascar, who is hostile to the French, is now the reigning sovereign.

Minister Lowell unveiled a bust of Fielding, the dramatist and novelist, at Tamlon, England, before an assemblage of literary characters. Mr. Lowell, in defending Fielding's compositions, said they were written in the spirit of the age in which he lived.

Pere Hyacinthe will soon visit America again.

An immense shortage is reported in the French wheat crop.

Count de Chambord left 60,000,000 francs to be divided between the Duke of Parma and the Count of Bard.

The cholera quarantine has been removed from the Suez Canal, and traffic has resumed its usual course.

Prof. Falb, of London, who has made a special study of volcanic eruptions, predicts that another earthquake will occur at Ischia on Oct. 15.

The Viceroy of Southern China says no troops have been ordered to cross the frontier of Tonquin, but declares that China will never sanction the Hue treaty, and that France must make a proper arrangement with the Marquis of Tweng or accept war.

The Zulus are reported to be waging a war of mutual extermination.

A statue of Lafayette was unveiled at La Puy, France. A vast assemblage witnessed the ceremony. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Morton and Sargent, the American Ministers to France and Germany.

Terrible distress prevails in the island of Java. A telegram from Batavia says that famine is completing the havoc there.

China formally demands that France shall withdraw from the treaty of Hue. France formally refuses.

The cattle plague still rages furiously in Russia, where within the past four years its victims number over a million.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has started out very independently, has been brought to a state of abject vassalage by Russia. Recent territorial trades seem to

have put his "situation" in jeopardy. He will possibly soon give way to a Russian Departmental Commander.

A London dispatch says that Parnell's speech at the Dublin meeting of the Irish National League was the great political event of the week. It has been subjected to the widest discussion by the English and Irish press. All admit that it was able and statesmanlike. It has produced an excellent effect in political circles, and has paved the way to further important concessions. The Irish Tories are in a state of abject alarm.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A Chicago dispatch of the 10th inst. says: "Advices from representative points in the corn belt make it positive that frost has wrought great destruction. Michigan seems to have fared badly, nearly everything in the vegetable line having been killed at Battle Creek and Saugatuck. Tobacco in Dane and Rock counties, Wis., was ruined with the corn, and cranberries at Sturgeon Bay got nipped. Light frosts are reported at Des Moines, Atlantic and Burlington, Iowa, and at Dubuque. Vegetables were injured at Elkhart and Huntington, Ind. Ice formed at Macomb, Ill., and frost was quite general throughout the central part of the State, but the dry atmosphere saved corn at some points. Reports from Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Ohio are to the effect that the standing corn has been irreparably damaged. In some sections on the lowlands corn is almost entirely destroyed. On higher ground the frost was not so serious, and less injury was inflicted." A Des Moines dispatch says: "Reports from different parts of the State to-night indicate that the damage to the corn crop of Iowa has been almost wholly confined to the lowlands and has been slight." A dispatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, reports: "Another heavy frost last night has left no room to doubt the ruin of the corn crop of this section."

The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was formally effected forty miles west of Helena, Montana, on the 8th of September. Jay Cooke, the man that began, and Henry Villard, the man that finished the work, were accorded the honor of driving the golden spike.

The Utah Commission has agreed to recommend the enactment of a marriage law which will provide that all marriages in the Territory shall be null and void unless solemnized publicly before witnesses. The witnesses and those who officiate and the contracting parties shall make affidavit in every case that they are not polygamists. Every marriage and the circumstances connected with it, the names of witnesses, contracting parties, etc., shall be made a matter of public record. A heavy penalty is proposed for violators of this projected law. Col. Godfrey, of the Commission, is sanguine as to the adoption of this law and as to its efficacy after adoption.

Tennyson took his medicine. The bard of Balaklava has written a memorial poem on John Brown, the glorie.

The Irish League has arranged the platform of its campaign for the coming autumn and winter. There are to be successive demonstrations at all the centers, and Mr. Dillon has postponed his trip to Colorado to attend the meeting at Tipperary. The platform will insist on an extension of the Land act and salaries for Members of Parliament. The landlords and private influences in Ireland are trying to induce the Government to forbid the league demonstrations.

Col. D. P. Holloway, who was Commissioner of Patents under President Lincoln, died last week in Washington.

A register of the Interior Department at Washington has been prepared for the blue book. There are 7,081 persons on the rolls, of whom 621 are women, and 201 negroes. Seventy-one clerks receive salaries ranging from \$720 to \$1,800, one lady from Illinois drawing \$1,000.

Two serious railroad accidents occurred at Kenosha mountain, Col., on the South Park railroad, by which three men were injured, it is feared, fatally, and four others seriously. The accidents were caused by a heavy train getting the mastery over the engine in descending the steep grade.

The Democratic bolters of Cincinnati held a convention, and placed a new ticket in the field, headed by Thomas Sherlock for Treasurer. The State platform and ticket received hearty endorsement.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

BEANS—NEW YORK	4.15 @ 6.80
HOGS—NEW YORK	5.00 @ 5.75
CORN—NEW YORK	2.25 @ 2.30
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.70 @ 1.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.15 @ 1.16
CORN—No. 2	.61 @ .62
OATS—No. 2	.34 @ .35
PORE—Mess.	13.50 @ 13.75
LARD	.08 @ .08 1/2

BEANS—Good to Fancy Steers. 5.85 @ 6.25
Common to Fair. 4.00 @ 4.40
Medium to Fair. 5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS—NEW YORK. 5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. 8.75 @ 9.00
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 8.00 @ 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 1.70 @ 1.90
No. 2 Red Winter. 1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2. .61 @ .62
OATS—No. 2. .34 @ .35
RYE—No. 2. .56 @ .56 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2. .58 @ .58 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Cream. 22.00 @ 22.50
EGGS—Fresh. .16 @ .17
PORE—Mess. 13.50 @ 13.75
LARD. .08 @ .08 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.96 @ .96 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.49 @ .50
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 2	.54 @ .55
BARLEY—No. 2	.58 @ .58 1/2
PORE—Mess.	12.15 @ 12.50
LARD	.08 @ .08 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.46 @ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .26 1/2
RYE	.48 @ .48 1/2
PORE—Mess.	12.00 @ 12.50
LARD	.07 @ .08

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN	.51 @ .52
OATS	.26 @ .27
RYE	.56 @ .57
PORE—Mess.	12.50 @ 12.75
LARD	.07 @ .08

TOLDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
CORN	.43 @ .44
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .27 1/2

DETROIT.

FLOUR	4.00 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.05 @ 1.06 1/2
CORN	.50 @ .52
OATS—Mixed	.29 @ .29 1/2
PORE—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.48 @ .49
OATS—Mixed	.25 @ .25 1/2

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	6.00 @ 6.35
Fall	5.00 @ 5.85
CORN	4.00 @ 4.32
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.38
PORE	6.75 @ 6.15

ACQUITTED.

The Result of the Gallatin (Mo.) Trial.

Frank James Declared by a Jury Not Guilty.

[Telegram from Gallatin, Mo.]
Frank James has been acquitted. Upon the announcement of the verdict quite a decided demonstration of applause came from certain quarters of the court-room. The court, however, quickly frowned it down, and singing out a young man who had made a movement to throw up his hat called him to the bar and administered a severe reprimand. The youth proved to be Luther James, of Kansas City, cousin of the defendant.

The question of the disposition of the remaining indictments, complicity in the killing of Westfall at Winston, and the robbery and murder of Sheets at the Gallatin bank robbery in 1892, come up, and after consideration the case was continued until the October term, and the prisoner was remanded to await further trial.

It is announced that he will not attempt to give bail, but will remain in jail till next term. The prisoner received the verdict with perfect composure, as did also his wife, but Mrs. Samuels was much affected. In order to guard against any disturbance which might follow, the single saloon of the place was closed. It can truthfully be said that the verdict was a genuine surprise to the community, and much indignation is expressed. A member of the jury stated that the first bullet struck eleven for acquittal, and one for conviction, and that one, after hearing an explanation of the others' views, voted to acquit. A conversation with the foreman of the jury corroborated the statement of this jurymen. An indicating public sentiment a subscription paper was circulated and signed by over 100 citizens, including the foreman and most of the business men of the place, for the purpose of presenting to Prosecutor Wallace, of Kansas City, a testimonial of their indorsement of his conduct of the case and appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the State.

Public Feeling in Missouri.
A dispatch from Kansas City says, the topic of conversation there is Frank James' acquittal. "There are many who say they expected it, but the majority say they looked for a disagreement of the jury. Public sentiment can be quoted as strongly in condemnation of the verdict, although there are those who argue from a strict legal standpoint that the jury was justifiable in acquitting, hence the evidence being made up of Liddell's testimony supported only by circumstantial evidence. The general feeling, however, is one of disappointment and chagrin that the strong chain of evidence woven by the State failed to stand. Expressions of sympathy with the prisoner or satisfaction over the acquittal are confined to a few who are and have been James' friends, and can be taken in no way whatever as an indication of the actual public sentiment here. A frequent expression is, 'the verdict is an outrage and an unjust stigma upon the State.' Charges of jury-fixing also are bandied about."

An Independence dispatch says: "There are a few of the people, friends of Frank here, who of course are jubilant, but the majority of the people here are very indignant and pronounce the verdict an outrage on justice."

What the Governor of Missouri Says.
Gov. Crittenden was asked by a reporter at Jefferson City if he had anything to say regarding the acquittal of the noted bandit. He replied that he had not. "It is the verdict of a jury," he said, "it would be improper for me to comment on it."

"What do you think of the manner in which the case has been prosecuted?"
"It has been prosecuted with great ability by Mr. Wallace, whom I regard as one of the best prosecuting attorneys in the State."

"You think that the State's effort has been made to convict Frank James?"
"I certainly do. The case has been well managed and pushed with great energy."

"You think the case has been ably defended, do you not?"
"Indeed it has. It has been both prosecuted and defended with great ability. Perhaps no criminal case in the history of the State has engaged upon it more legal ability. It is not only one of the most remarkable criminal cases in the State's history, but will take its place as one of the leading criminal cases of the country."

"What effect do you think this acquittal will have upon the public mind?"
"The acquittal of Frank James in regard to a requisition from Minnesota? There are other indictments against him, are there not?"

"Yes, I believe so. There is one for the murder of Westfall and for the Blue Cut robbery; and, I think, but I am not certain of it, one for the murder of Sheets."

"He would still be regarded as in the custody of the State, so far as requisitions from other States are concerned?"
"Yes; but I cannot say what course will be pursued toward him in the counties where the indictments were found."

St. Louis Press Comment.
[The Republican.]
The trial of Frank James, the noted train robber and desperado, resulted, contrary to general expectations, in a verdict of acquittal. The explanation doubtless is that the defense managed to impress the minds of the jury with a doubt as to the actual presence of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the particular crime for which he was arraigned. Whatever difference there may be as to whether the case of the State was fully made out according to the strict requirements of the criminal law, with its presumption of innocence, acquittal carries with it no vindication of the desperate and infamous character of the accused, which was shown or admitted at almost every stage of the trial.

[The Globe-Democrat.]
The public were no more prepared for a verdict of acquittal in Frank James' trial than they were in the star-route case. A disagreement was thought probably those acquainted with the section from which the jury were secured, but that twelve men, even in that locality, would be a unit against conviction in the face of the evidence produced, was a possibility which was seriously entertained by very few. The outcome is a misfortune to the Commonwealth of Missouri. It cannot do otherwise than create an unfavorable impression abroad. It is a practical revelation that there exists a public sentiment in a not inconsiderable portion of the State which regards with complacency such a career as that of Frank James and in some incomprehensible manner connect it with the cause of the South in the War of the Rebellion. One of the telling points of the defense was the attempt to establish this very connection. The conduct of Gen. Shelby in not only expressing an affection for the accused was a representation of the feelings of many beside himself. The saying that comes most readily to the lips in this connection is, "Poor old man, man!" The accused, however, has a difficult road yet to travel before he is either a free or a convicted man. Dispatches from Gallatin say the general feeling is one of great disappointment.

GLEANINGS.

Metallic red is the color of the new 3-cent stamp.
It is suggested now that Boston should be called "Sullivanville."
Collecting old door-knockers is the latest craze among relic-hunters.

MONTANA produced \$6,930,000 in gold and silver during the year 1892.
CATHERINE SULLIVAN, 102 years of age, died at SYRACUSE, N. Y., recently.

The valuation of property in Boston is \$10,000,000 greater than last year.

HOMESTEADS.

Statement Showing the Number Taken Since 1862.

Kansas Heads the List, with Dakota Second and Minnesota Third.